

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor. KINGLY, KANSAS. Sold and Sunshine, Sugar and Sunflowers.



ALF way from ocean to ocean half way from the lakes to the Gulf, the heart of the nation and the center of the continent is situated the largest tract of fertile land to be found within the boundaries of any single commonwealth on the face of this earth, the sunlit realm, the Sunflower of Kingly, Kansas, but a fraction smaller than New York and Pennsylvania combined, larger than all England and Wales; larger than Ohio, Indiana and Maryland in one, or than all the New England, with yet room for innumerable homes for homesteaders. Upwards of 52,000,000 acres, (82,080 square miles and 50,000,000 acres tillable. No swamp, no marsh, no desert land. Three-fourths of all this is yet available for and awaits the plow—the invitation to blossom and fruit.

How it produces the chief staples as compared with some of the conceded greatest agricultural states of the Mississippi valley is told by the figures of the United States agricultural department. These show average yields per acre of wheat, corn and oats in three states for the seven years, from 1882 to 1888, inclusive, thus:

Table with 2 columns: Crop and State. Rows include Wheat, Corn, and Oats for Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and California.

The State Board of Agriculture at the same time, in communication with every township of the state, estimated the average yield of winter wheat at 22.58 bushels per acre, or 35,060,918 bushels. The Board's estimate of the year's corn crop was an average of 70 bushels per acre, on an acreage of 6,829,603—a total of 276,541,388 bushels.

The Board's official returns of some of the other leading crops of the state for 1889 are: Oats, bushels, 47,892,880; Potatoes, bushels, 3,142,887; Hay (all kinds), tons, 5,000,000.

The value of the state's herds and flocks, its cattle, horses and mules, swine and sheep, may at a very low approximation be set down at \$120,000,000 and the surplus products for the year 1889 at \$10,000,000—this in a year much talked of as "a dull time" and of low prices.

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Very few persons of the country who are in any way connected with or immediately interested in agriculture will regret the collapse of the Kansas City corn market that occurred on May 1st.

During the twelve years of the rule of Pope Leo sixty-five cardinals were died.

Secretary Rusk has taken up the study of French. So it may be that Kansas' \$5000 advertising enterprise at Paris last year may come in good place after all.

How sad it is that we no longer have a "lock head" in Kansas—said the con- comitant, thirty-six drunks—Topeka Journal.

It would take something stronger than lock head to put any life into Topeka.

Emporia Republican: "Gen. Russell A. Alger," says the Wichita Eagle, "has visited a good many cities and towns in the course of a busy life, but never but one Wichita." If the general's run of good luck keeps up he may reach the presidency yet.

The heretofore "late" Dr. Peters, the African explorer, has turned up again. There should be an international law requiring these African travellers, when they get killed, to come out openly and say they're dead, so as to relieve the suspense of the reading public.

St. Louis has arrived at the conclusion that she made a lucky escape in failing to secure the location of the world's fair at that city. The Globe-Democrat says that the merchants are so busy they really have no time to monkey with shows. Wichita congratulates her neighbor upon her business buoyancy and philosophic reasoning.

The Iowa legislature is after the railroads of that state with a whetted scimitar. In their zeal to correct abuses there is danger of overdoing the thing, and thus undo much that should be done. Corporations are exceedingly jealous of their "vested rights" and are quick to meet any invasion before the courts. All the Iowans need to do in dealing with the subject is to adopt the Davy Crockett motto, and they are bound to win.

According to rumor on Wall Street Mr. Gould is seeking to obtain control of the Chicago & Alton railroad, which is claimed to be a natural ally of the Missouri Pacific. It is further alleged that the president of the Alton wants to sell and that Mr. Gould wants to buy, and that, with Chicago connections for Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould would be in a better position than his rivals.

Judge Ryland, of Missouri, appears to be in dead earnest in his crusade against gambling in every form. A short time ago he charged the grand jury at Marshall to take cognizance of church raffish, progressive euchre and so forth as being in violation of the law. He delivered a similar charge at Sedalia a day or two ago. If the judge can succeed in depopularizing, so to speak, the game of progressive euchre he will not have lived in vain and many men will rise up and call him blessed.

Everything in Kansas is growing so fast now and the prospects for an abundant crop are so excellent that the few who have been kicking have become ashamed to think that they ever grumbled at Providence.—Kansas City Times.

Just everything in Kansas is growing just as fast as you indicate, and the prospects for an abundant crop were never better at this season of the year; but there has been no grumbling at Providence that we have heard of or heard of. True, there has been some kicking, but it has been against the brazen efforts of those who would by their wicked schemings and manipulations multiply the beneficial beneficence of kind Providence.

Editor-Congressman Phelan says he did not challenge Editor Fleming to mortal combat; he understood his antagonist to bid for an excuse to perform that comp, and he only meant his note that was construed as a challenge to serve as that pretext. He is of the opinion that, having been furnished the desired provocation, he declining to either accept or offer the summons to mortal combat according to the "code," his enemy displays the white feather, and that he accepts in full satisfaction. And the old world turns on its axis just the same.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL. Our wide awake contemporary, the Arkansas Wake Democrat, published in the live, progressive young city of Arkansas City, with a fairness and frankness that always characterizes its utterances, has these nice things to say about the Kansas Press:

"Wichita is the county seat of one of the best countries in the state. She has splendid railroad facilities, some large wholesale houses and two large pork and beef packing establishments. She has electric lights, electric trolley street railways, and a pushing, earnest and courageous set of business men. She is built on a slightly, healthy location, and is a city already large enough for a population of 74,000. Instead of halting in her growth and march of progress during the dull seasons and general depression of the past two or three years, she has been making tremendous strides forward, and has kept up not only the appearance of life, but the most stirring business activity of any city in the state. She is gaining ground daily, and is fighting bravely to compel universal recognition of the supremacy she already possesses as the commercial metropolis of the state and the great southwest.

WHY INGALLS IS POPULAR. From the New York Star. The senator of New Jersey, the other day, "that the reason is not generally known why Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, is always voted into the vice president's chair of the senate wherever his regular opponent is absent." It is not because his colleagues want to remove his rapping tongue from the floor but because he is not only one of the best parliamentarians and presiding officers that the senate ever had, but he, besides, one of the jolliest good fellows and popular men in Washington. His success is only the bitter skin of a nut full of the sweetest milk of human kindness.

The senator might have added another reason well known in Washington, and that is that Mr. Ingalls needs the additional salary which is paid to the vice president for a term. The amount paid to a senator is \$5,000 a year, and the vice president pro tem receives \$8,000, so that the additional \$3,000 helps the senator out on his annual expenses. He is poor, lives as well as he can on his salary, and if he died tomorrow would not leave his family much more than the little home-stead he owns in Atchison, Kan.

CHICAGO ON WICHITA. THE WONDERFUL YOUNG METROPOLIS OF KANSAS.

Millions of Capital, Ten Railroads, Great Markets and Board of Trade.

From the Chicago Herald. There is one town in Kansas which is as different from any other town in the state as most Kansas towns are different from towns elsewhere. Whatever outside people may think of the state their prejudices should not extend to this city. Wichita is the young metropolis of Kansas, and without doubt the best boomed town in America. Wichita long ago put off swaddling clothes and now put on more metropolitan air than Kansas City, which it grossly conceals is Wichita's rival in metropolitan distinction. The air and outlook of the Wichitans are quite amusing. They have their board of trade, their chamber of commerce, their stock yards, their packing houses, and the shrewd boomers have so laid out their town that it takes almost as long to get into it by rail as it does to get out of it. One cannot but smile to hear the train brakeman roar out the name of the various stations which must be passed before the heart of the city is reached. There is North Wichita, Oak street, Wichita street and Union depot. The hall at each of these stations never fails to suggest the station in New York and the principal wealth and area of Wichita. True, the city is not solidly built up between these stations, but the traveler must not forget that it is all Wichita.

Wichita has been a boom town ever since it was laid out in 1857. In 1867 General Sheridan, on a tour of military inspection in the southwest, pitched his tent one night on the very spot where now stands one of the biggest blocks in town. There was then not a house or an inhabitant. Wichita was not then in existence. But in 1870 the place took a start then came Marsh Murdock with a few hundred men, an old army press, a room for two of paper and ink, and a printing press. Wichita began to inform the civilized world that a new metropolis had been born on the banks of the Arkansas river, and from that day to this Editor Murdock has never ceased for a moment to keep the human race informed about the progress and prosperity of Wichita.

Wichita, Murdock is an artistic and accomplished boomer. There is nothing crude or mishapen about his work. His methods are convincing and forceful; his imagination has an easy and graceful play; his hopes are as boundless as the ocean; his lies are even possible; his influence, and his whole being is in his work. He certainly has lifted the town into a world of renown and brought it to the point of metropolitan grandeur. There have been numerous attempts to beguile Murdock into new and untried fields of usefulness. But Mr. Murdock was true to Wichita. He put his money into stock and three or four more poetry and language into his fascinating work. The result of this twenty years of booming is that Wichita has 40,000 inhabitants, magnificent business blocks, electric lights, and electric railroads that take one mile into the suburbs, several packing houses, a big area devoted to stock yards, and ten or eleven railway railroads running from the town like spokes in a wheel. And to Editor Murdock is cheerfully accorded most of the credit for these important results. The editor himself has given us a way to stock, a stock filled with progressive machinery, filled with the paraphernalia of a great printing house. His old army press has gone to the scrap heap and its place rests a \$25,000 Webber perfecting machine, with a 100-horse power engine to drive it. Up in the top story, in a spacious sanctum filled with costly furniture, the editor sits in a royal apartment, sits the boom editor, happy in the performance of a great duty and content with the good things his agile and faithful pen have brought to him.

Wichita has its own markets. All produce dealt in at the Wichita Board of Trade is quoted in the Wichita prices. The markets of small fry cities like Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, are scarcely noticed in Editor Murdock's great paper. He argues that it can make no difference to Wichita what are the prices of cereals in other cities. The markets in Wichita are what the world should be interested in. Wichita market reports are not nearly a page in the great boom journal. Here are the sub-heads under which are recorded each day the prices of Wichita commodities: "Wichita Live Stock Market," "Wichita Fruit Market," "Wichita Grain Market," "Wichita Flour Market," "Wichita Produce Market," "Wichita Leather Market," "Wichita Hides and Tallow Market."

Some of the prices of Wichita staples, as quoted by the boom editor, will be provincial with interest by the small provincial trade of Chicago. Thus: Beans—around 10 cents per bushel; Corn—around 10 cents per bushel; Flour—around 10 cents per bushel; Pork—around 10 cents per bushel; Lard—around 10 cents per bushel; Tallow—around 10 cents per bushel; Hides—around 10 cents per bushel; Leather—around 10 cents per bushel; Fruit—around 10 cents per bushel; Grain—around 10 cents per bushel; Flour—around 10 cents per bushel; Produce—around 10 cents per bushel; Leather—around 10 cents per bushel; Hides and Tallow—around 10 cents per bushel.

Wheat at 50 cents a bushel and corn at 10 cents looks rather odd to the Chicago board of trade man, but then there is plenty of corn in the Sedgwick county, which Wichita is the commercial seat, last year raised 8,000,000 bushels of corn, enough to feed an army and paralyze Wichita's board of trade.

The Board of Trade of Wichita is a unique institution. It is one of the show places in the town. It does not appear that there is any active business transacting in it, but there is a lot of show. The board is a fine building, built of brick and stone, with a lot of show. The board is a fine building, built of brick and stone, with a lot of show. The board is a fine building, built of brick and stone, with a lot of show.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES. In discussing the silver question as it pertains to the currency thought of it is brought into existence, and the query where does it go, what becomes of it, naturally suggests itself. Some statistician has taken the trouble to look the matter up and gives the result of his inquiries in the following resume:

During the thirty years, 1859 to 1889, India has received and retained over \$200,000,000 of the world's gold and \$1,125,000,000 of the world's silver, the gold being hoarded or worked into ornaments. During fifty years its estimated total of \$2,300,000,000 of specie has been received and retained by India. The great increased trade with India and China during the last twenty-five years has resulted in transferring much of the specie from the commercial countries of Europe and America to those resulting in a reduction of the precious metals of late years. India and China buy but very little from the rest of the world so that when gold and silver reaches those countries it is lost to Europe and America. By rejecting silver as money western Europe and the United States have accumulated the flow of that metal to Asiatic countries, which has inflated the currency and developed the resources of those countries.

on the street, which go about loaded with barrels, hidden by high wagon bodies, with sometimes a canvas roof. Everything connected with the liquor traffic is done surreptitiously, even to the taking out of United States licenses. Once the prohibition law took effect, the liquor traffic would boom vigorously. Wichita is already secured for three breweries and two big distilleries to enter up the Sedgwick county corn crop. Then, too, Wichita will be the supply depot for all the liquor that will flow into the Indian territory, and thus a most important industry added to the resources of the new metropolis.

To drop badinage, however, it should be said in all seriousness that Wichita is a most promising city. There are millions of eastern capital invested in Wichita. It was Editor Murdock who would extend his Missouri Pacific system to Wichita, and also got the Rock Island to come into the town. There will be a great manufacturing interest there some day, and the packing industry will undoubtedly grow until it may rival that of Kansas City. It is not the only city in the west that is settling up, but it will reveal an empire of wealth tributary to the Kansas metropolis. And so, while some people are disposed to laugh at the pretensions of Wichita and amuse themselves at the expense of her boomers, the latter, it must be admitted, are building up a beautiful and substantial city.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC. A meeting was recently held in San Francisco by the chamber of commerce of that city for the purpose of discussing the condition of trade there. Since the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad the trade of the southern territories which formerly went almost entirely to San Francisco merchants, has been transferred from them to the trade centers of the central and southeastern cities, and it is claimed that many of the merchants on the Pacific coast, who formerly did a very large business, are now barely making a living and some of them not doing that. At the meeting referred to several plans were suggested with a view to secure a revival of commercial activity in San Francisco, and one of those suggestions was that the chamber give its entire support to whichever canal company, either that of Panama or that of Nicaragua, which really proposed to complete the canal promptly. The advantages, it was urged, that would accrue to San Francisco would be immense and instead of being what she really is now, only a railway terminus, she would take her place as one of the greatest shipping ports in the world if either or both of those canals were successfully completed. A through canal connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans would enable sailing ships bound for San Francisco from the eastern and European ports to save a distance of from 8,000 to 10,000 miles and enabling the passenger and freight traffic to defy the trans-continental railroads, and would open up the large trade of the Central American republics and Mexico to the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of the Pacific coast.

But the merchants of San Francisco and the other Pacific coast cities are not the only ones to be benefited by the opening of the canal across the isthmus. With deep harbors on the gulf coast of Texas it will put the great Mississippi valley country in direct communication with and about as close to the countries on the Pacific side of South America, for purposes of commercial intercourse, while it would so shorten the distance and time as to materially benefit our importers of Pacific coast and trans-Pacific goods. In view of the fact that advantages to be attained, there is no portion of the country more interested in the opening of new route for trans-continental traffic than are the south-central states.

EXTRANEOUS CRITICISM. SWEET, Kan., April 10, 1890. To the Editor of the Eagle: In your issue of today, in speaking of the South American trade, you set the United States did nothing to get it and let the English go in and make it. I think it is a very good thing that you should have done this. I think it is a very good thing that you should have done this. I think it is a very good thing that you should have done this.

Our correspondent seems to criticize our statement of facts as to the present situation of the affairs referred to more for the sake of criticism of the government's protective policy than to aid in elucidating the problem as it is. That policy, as he must know, was adopted early in the history of the government and has been varied in its application to meet the exigencies of the government at different times. It is as much the fixed and settled policy of the government today as ever it was, and will remain so as long as the government retains its present form. But this will not prevent its being modified as changed conditions may require. As to its application to the question of our trade relations with our South American neighbors, all that is asked is that our vessel owners may get out on a footing in the way of government encouragement with those of foreign countries.

A NEW ERA IN SUGAR MANUFACTURING. From the Omaha special wire. Tuesday, some parties who are operating a sorghum syrup factory in Kingman county, brought in several barrels of syrup. It is now stored in the large room under our office, and as soon as convenient will be run through the centrifugal at the sugar mill. The syrup is very light colored and finely granulated. Receiver Wilson, of the board of trade, informs us that it will yield a large percentage of extra fine sugar. Mr. Wilson also informs us that it was made on a Cook evaporator and from cane only partially matured. Should this experiment prove successful, it will open up a new field and entirely revolutionize the sugar industry of Kansas. We will our readers the results of the experiment as soon as it is tried.

Tired of the Banlie. From the New York Star. It only took a little while for the women of Kansas to find out that they did not want to vote, and it will be a little while longer until even the prohibitionists discover that they do not want prohibition. These girls ornaments gleam brightly when they are new, but as soon as the outside is worn off the owners try to lay them down and hunt a new plaything.

Then Where is the Benefit? From the Atlantic City. Those who assert that a protective tariff is no benefit to farmers, evidently do not know that \$68,000,000 worth of agricultural products have been imported into this country during 1889.

And the weather was not cool around Lawrence yesterday, either.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTION.

The Democrats of the country have been in ecstasy of delight at the great victory of their party in the election of a Democrat as mayor of Milwaukee last week. The Chicago Herald, one of the ablest papers of the west, although with strong Democratic leaning in its independence, estimates the victory as a very questionable one as to the outcome of its effects upon that party in the state. The clear analysis that the Herald gives of the matter should attract the attention of all who are interested in the future of our country, and we accordingly submit it to our readers. That paper says:

"The Herald regards the decisive victory of the Milwaukee Democrats with mingled feelings of pleasure and apprehension. It hopes and believes that the result was very largely the result of the personal popularity of George W. Peck, who is a sterling man with prominent qualifications for the mayoralty. But so far as the result is to be attributed to the platform and the cry against the Bennett law, we regard it as misleading and ephemeral. It is nothing new for Milwaukee to go Democratic by a majority nearly as large as that of last Tuesday, but the victory in the city has not entailed a victory in the state, and it is no more likely to have that effect now than at any previous time. What is more, if the Democracy of the state should follow in the wake of the city Democracy and stake its success on opposition to a dissoluting education, it will suffer a disastrous defeat. Its defeat will also be well earned and richly deserved. The state of Wisconsin has the right to Americanize its foreign population and to compel the children of its foreign-born citizens to be educated and to be taught the English language. Anything to the contrary involves a want of national self-respect, and is repugnant to the feelings and instincts of every American citizen who is worthy of the name. If the Democracy of Wisconsin should commit itself to such a position, it will simply invite its fate. We congratulate Mr. Peck on his new honors, and hope that he will not only prove a successful executive officer to the city, but exert himself to diffuse a little American humor into his somewhat seditious surroundings. As to the Milwaukee Democracy, we can only caution it that it is treading on dangerous ground and reflecting anything but credit on the party at large."

Miss Winnie Davis, "Daughter of the Confederacy," is reported by a northern paper to be engaged to Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y. So Historical Redpath is not the only northern person who has learned to love the Davises.

KANSAS IN LUCK. From the Kansas City Star. Kansas is in luck. There is prosperity ahead for her farmers. The condition of crops, the course of the markets and the trend of all things seem to be in her favor.

The April report of the department of agriculture shows a low condition of the growing wheat crop, which indicates that the country will raise 29,000,000 bushels less this year than was raised last year. But in Kansas the conditions are good and with an increased acreage that state promises to raise 10,000,000 bushels more this year than last. The reduction in the crop of the country means an advance of 5 to 7 cents a bushel in prices. Kansas will, therefore, get more per bushel for the crop than she has for any other year for a smaller crop.

Better than this is the fact that Kansas has held back a bigger percentage of last year's huge crop than any other state in the union. The price of wheat, which is now at hand, will therefore benefit her more than any other state. Corn is now selling nearly 4 cents higher than it sold six weeks ago. The advance in wheat will probably carry prices of corn 1 or 2 cents higher. Kansas granaries are even now full to the roof with grain, and the crop of the crop was unmerchanted. Of the Iowa crop 8 per cent, of the Illinois crop 24 per cent and of the Indiana crop 34 per cent was unmerchanted. Kansas corn has been pre-eminently the export crop of this season. It is estimated that the government report issued yesterday states that losses of cattle from disease, exposure and other causes during the winter amounted to about a million head. Very little of this was in Kansas. Such losses cannot fall to have some influence on the price of cattle. So Kansas is in luck again.

It is not just the proper thing to glorify over the misfortunes of others. Kansas cannot afford to do that and does not do so. But Kansas is in luck. She is blessed in her escape from misfortunes, and in occupying a position to be directly helped by the misfortunes which have befallen others. The damage to the wheat crops of other states will help Kansas in the way of her crops. It will cause a sufficient rise in price to net the farmer as much out of a fair sized crop this year as he got out of a fair sized crop last year. If the Kansas farmer were not compelled to pay a heavy tax of about 47 per cent on most of his necessary purchases, his bright look forward to a large percentage of prosperity which the farming class enjoy in this country.

The only editorial association in the state, the Northwestern Kansas, will meet in May at Manhattan. C. M. Dunn, of the Minneapolis Messenger is the president. The editorial association will meet in May at Manhattan. C. M. Dunn, of the Minneapolis Messenger is the president. The editorial association will meet in May at Manhattan. C. M. Dunn, of the Minneapolis Messenger is the president.

The man who did this did not live in Kansas, but a fellow of his ingenuity ought to be in the story. The story says that early last spring a turkey hatched a large brood of young. The farmer who owned the hen and brood placed a bell on the mother, and the young, after they ceased instinctively to follow their mother, followed the bell. The farmer continued to follow the bell. The farmer, observing this, took the bell from the hen and when he heard his turkey, tied it about his neck. The young turkeys then followed him up one row and down another, ending the worms from the state they did the work of eye men and saved the crop.

Easter morning the Catholic church at Pratt was filled to overflowing with a brilliancy of Easter bonnets and Easter hats and a fervor of devotion among the worshippers that has been seen here before. The church was filled to overflowing with a brilliancy of Easter bonnets and Easter hats and a fervor of devotion among the worshippers that has been seen here before.

There is not a gleam in Oklahoma just at present that shows a soaring. Twenty thousand pounds of trees were shipped into Hennessey last week. Union City is more sanguine of a bridge across the Red River than ever.

Union City claims to have the finest capabilities for a system of sewerage of any town in Oklahoma. All that Union City wants now is the population.

INNES & ROSS. SPECIALS FOR MONDAY. SHIRT: WAISTS!

An extraordinary good value at 29c, being barely cost of material, and we offer equally as good values in the better grades, including the Celebrated Star Shirt Waist. Now is the time to make your purchase.

Mens' Hosiery and Underwear. A complete assortment at the very lowest prices.

JUST RECEIVED—New styles in Challies, India Silks and all the latest novelties in dress goods and trimmings.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT—Stylish Spring Jackets. The best quality, perfect fitting, garment for \$2.88 ever offered for the money. This week we offer every garment at prices that will make them sell quickly.

CARPET DEPARTMENT will be found more complete than ever. Every department of our immense stock is being daily replenished with new goods.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST AT THE White House of Innes & Ross.

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Best Quality French Sateens

This week at 22 cents. New line of Swiss Flouncing from 50 cents to \$2 a yard, the best value in the city. Visit our Millinery Department. It will satisfy the most fastidious. New shapes received on Monday morning.

A. KATZ.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS. The Alliance of Summer counts have decided to place a coupon ticket in the field at the fall election. The strawberry plants in this state this spring, they say, are looking better than they ever did before.

Edorado has a new cage in its jail and stealing peaches will not be as safe in Butler county this spring as usual. The city of Wellington is very much like proverbial cracked horse cart—there is always room for one more. Another paper is to be started here.

If J. R. Burton wants the Farmers Alliance to listen to his speech, let him get a phonograph. As a curiosity it would draw a crowd and demand attention—something Mr. Burton might not be able to do. Last Tuesday it was reported out in western Kansas that a cyclone was running down from Nebraska and the alacrity with which people dispersed that the potatoes in the cellar had to be sorted an exchange says was astonishing.

On the first day of this month new stamps and the new name, "United States," were issued by the post office in Harper county which the post office department previous to that time had designated by the one little word, "Bluff."

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